

(B) the length of time needed by each applicable Bureau office during the most recent calendar year to provide the notices required under subsection (b)(1).

(2) **REQUIREMENT.**—In submitting the report required under paragraph (1), the Director shall maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable information of the parties involved in requesting the completion of residential leasehold mortgage packages, business leasehold mortgage packages, land mortgage packages, and right-of-way document packages (including any corresponding first certified title status reports and subsequent certified title status reports).

(f) **GAO STUDY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) an evaluation of the need for residential leasehold mortgage packages, business leasehold mortgage packages, land mortgage packages, and right-of-way document packages of each Indian Tribe to be digitized for the purpose of streamlining and expediting the completion of mortgage packages for residential mortgages on Indian land (including the corresponding first certified title status reports and subsequent certified title status reports); and

(2) an estimate of the time and total cost necessary for Indian Tribes to digitize the records described in paragraph (1), in conjunction with assistance in that digitization from the Bureau.

#### **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF REALTY OMBUDSMAN POSITION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall establish within the Division of Real Estate Services of the Bureau the position of Realty Ombudsman, who shall report directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Realty Ombudsman shall—

(1) ensure that the applicable Bureau offices are meeting the mortgage review and processing deadlines established by section 3(a);

(2) ensure that the applicable Bureau offices comply with the notices required under subsections (a) and (b) of section 3;

(3) serve as a liaison to other Federal agencies, including by—

(A) ensuring the Bureau is responsive to all of the inquiries from the relevant Federal agencies; and

(B) helping to facilitate communications between the relevant Federal agencies and the Bureau on matters relating to mortgages on Indian land;

(4) receive inquiries, questions, and complaints directly from Indian Tribes, members of Indian Tribes, and lenders in regard to executed residential leasehold mortgages, business leasehold mortgages, land mortgages, or right-of-way documents; and

(5) serve as the intermediary between the Indian Tribes, members of Indian Tribes, and lenders and the Bureau in responding to inquiries and questions and resolving complaints.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3387. A bill to require the search and retention of certain records with respect to conducting criminal background checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today, I am reintroducing legislation

that would help bolster the Nation's background check system for firearms.

Under current law, the FBI is forced to remove records from incomplete background checks from their systems if those checks are not finalized within 90 days. As a result, many firearms are sold without completed background checks—a dangerous practice that allows individuals to access a firearm even if they are prohibited by law from possessing such weapons.

In 2020, Americans purchased a record number of guns—over 23 million firearms—and this year is expected to set records once again. That record number of purchases is overwhelming our background check system.

The large majority of background checks are straightforward and are completed within 3 days, but especially due to the volume of checks required by the increase in gun purchases, some can take significantly longer.

According to Everytown for Gun Safety, between March 2020 and July 2020, the FBI was unable to resolve 207,694 background checks within 90 days and was therefore required to wipe the incomplete checks from their systems. Since these background checks were never completed, it is impossible to know how many firearms were transferred to prohibited purchasers.

As firearms sales continue to soar, Congress must act to protect public safety by ensuring background checks are completed.

This bill would do exactly that. It would allow the FBI to maintain gun purchase records until the background checks is completed. It would also require the FBI to query additional relevant databases as part of a firearm-related background check. This would guarantee that the information necessary for conducting effective firearm background checks is maintained.

I thank Senators BLUMENTHAL, BOOKER, BROWN, MENENDEZ, MURPHY, PADILLA, and WHITEHOUSE for their support and urge the rest of my colleagues to support the bill as well.

#### **SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

#### **SENATE RESOLUTION 478—AMENDING RULE XXII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO INCREASE THE VOTING THRESHOLD TO INVOKE CLOTURE ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS DURING PERIODS OF HIGH INFLATION**

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 478

#### **Resolved, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This resolution may be cited as the “Stop Inflationary Spending Resolution”.

#### **SEC. 2. CLOTURE THRESHOLD FOR GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS DURING PERIODS OF HIGH INFLATION.**

Paragraph 2 of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended in the second undesignated subparagraph by inserting “, or on a general appropriation bill, or an amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, that is considered during a period during which the increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers with respect to the preceding 12-month period, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is more than 4.0 percent, in which case the necessary affirmative vote shall be two-thirds of the Senators present and voting” after “present and voting”.

#### **SENATE RESOLUTION 479—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH**

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COONS, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 479

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”)—

(1) 34,200,000 individuals in the United States have diabetes; and

(2) an estimated 88,000,000 individuals in the United States who are 18 years of age or older have prediabetes;

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects individuals of every age, race, ethnicity, and income level;

Whereas the CDC reports that—

(1) Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes and develop the disease at much higher rates than the general population of the United States; and

(2) an estimated 21.4 percent of individuals with diabetes in the United States have not yet been diagnosed with the disease;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 10.5 percent of the population, including 26.8 percent of individuals who are 65 years of age or older, have diabetes;

Whereas, of the 18,820,000 veterans in the United States, 1 in 4 are receiving care for diabetes from the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the risk of developing type 2 diabetes at some point in life is 40 percent for adults in the United States;

Whereas, according to the American Diabetes Association, the United States spent an estimated \$237,000,000,000 on direct medical costs for cases of diagnosed diabetes in 2017, and out-of-pocket costs for insulin have grown significantly in recent years for many patients;

Whereas the American Diabetes Association reports that care for people with diagnosed diabetes accounts for 1 in 4 health care dollars spent in the United States;

Whereas the cost of health care is estimated to be 2.3 times higher for individuals in the United States with diabetes than those without diabetes;

Whereas, as of November 2021, a cure for diabetes does not exist;

Whereas there are successful means to reduce the incidence, and delay the onset, of type 2 diabetes;